



TYPICAL AMERICAN FAMILY, the Larsens, enjoys the weekend entertainment at the P-Street Beach.

Elliott Announces Programs To Broaden Student Voice

PRESIDENT LLOYD H. ELLIOTT has announced the inception of two new programs which will make the student body better informed and give it more of a voice in academic policy-making.

The first of the programs, to begin when the Student Council first meets in September, will consist of a series of presentations which University administrators will make to the Council at the rate of one a week for 15 weeks.

Each of the administrators will present the Council with both an oral and a written report

on the workings of his particular area of responsibility.

President Elliott will discuss the concept of a University.

Comptroller William Johnson will explain the University Budget to the Council, and will present the group with a complete copy of the Budget. Johnson's breakdown will include an explanation of what happens to the student's tuition dollar.

Dr. Harold Bright, Vice-President for Academic Affairs, will discuss the University's connection with the Department of Defense and will present the Council with a description of each of the University's sponsored research projects.

Admissions Director Joseph Y. Ruth will explain the University's admissions policies and will discuss the problems faced by his office.

The presentations will also cover such areas as Alumni Relations, Public Relations, the Board of Trustees, Student Services, policy regarding student records and several other areas of vital interest to the student body.

Also scheduled to begin operations in the fall is a series of Advisory Committees to the various academic departments of Columbian College.

The Committees, made up of students, faculty, alumni, and interested members of the Washington Community, will, according to President Elliott, "have tremendous influence (in shaping policy within the department) within a short period of time."

The first Committees to be established will be those connected with the departments of chemistry, geology, English, history and economics.

"The Committees can be extended to other departments, and modified in whatever ways seem necessary, as the year progresses," said President Elliott.

Both the Committees and the presentations have been planned in order to improve

communications between the various factions within the University community.

According to the President, "this kind of representative government could respond to the old charges of irrelevancy."

President Elliott went on to say that both the Committees and the presentations will provide "a chance to get the machinery of the University out of the way so that the constituents (students, faculty, alumni and concerned citizens) can talk to one another."

"Students," said President Elliott, "are not only ready to know, they want to know. I would hope very much that this (the presentations) would not be a one shot deal."

VP Smith Warning Threatens Greeks

Vice-President for Student Affairs William P. Smith has warned the national and local presidents of the 22 GW fraternities and sororities that the GW chapters must comply with the University's anti-discrimination rulings "in order to be granted continued recognition."

In a July 31 letter to the fraternity leaders, Smith cited President Elliott's February directive in which the President stated that "no organization can be recognized or supported by the University unless it provides continued assurance of non-discrimination."

The Vice-President also notified the presidents of GW's commitment to strict compliance with and enforcement of the 1964 Civil Rights Act as well as the University's own, more extensive Human Relations Act.

The Human Relations Act, drafted and passed by the Student Life Committee in May and later approved by President Elliott, stipulates that no group or organization shall be recognized if any provision in the constitution, by-laws or policy of the national or local organization "restricts membership according to race, religion or national origin."

Newly appointed Dean of Men, Paul R. Sherburne, and Dean of Women Marianne Phelps, have been instructed by Vice-President Smith "to work closely with alumni groups and local chapters as well as national offices" while the GW affiliates review their status in light of the University policy.

Smith has also appointed a five member student committee chaired by former Hatchet news

editor Diana Blackmon, to "continue certain aspects" of the work undertaken by the Student Lifesubcommittee which studied the membership policies and practices of all campus organizations in the spring.

According to Smith, the new committee's first order of business is to consult with his office concerning what steps should be taken in regard to each of the 37 organizations which the subcommittee had found presumptions of violation of the Human Relations Act.

In addition to Miss Blackmon, the committee, which met for the first time last Wednesday, is composed of IFC Treasurer Bob Kagen, Anne Easley, Tom Metz and Jim McQueen. Jean Ross, a Resident Counselor at Strong Hall, will serve as a staff resource person for the committee.

In further action affecting the greek community, Smith recommended that the Interfraternity Council and the Pan-Hellenic Council conduct a study of deferred fraternity/sorority rush as versus the current early rush system. Smith suggested that the study of rush timing concern itself with "the whole question of rush as a hindrance or a help to a sound beginning for the college freshman."

In his memo to IFC and Pan-Hel presidents Ken Markison and Marcia Simpson, the Vice-President said "the study would also need to review the ways in which chapter houses can meet financial obligations while a rush change system is in progress." Fraternity leaders have often frowned at the mere mention of a deferred rush system in the past due to its possible financial effects.

Washington Arts

Reduced Tickets Available

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY will be offered to GW students to enjoy concerts, plays and ballet performances at reduced rates during the new Washington concert and theatre season which begins in a few weeks.

A special "Sampler Ticket," priced at only \$8 will be good for four events which the student chooses for himself, and for which he will get a reserved seat worth nearly twice the amount he pays for it.

Of the four, one will be an Arena Stage play, a National Ballet performance, and a Constitution Hall or Lisner Auditorium concert of the Washington Performing Arts Society. The fourth event will be chosen from the list of the Arena, the National Ballet and the Performing Arts Society.

Among the artists available on this Sampler Ticket are Andres Segovia, Andre Watts, Birgit Nilsson, Yehudi Menuhin, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, Nathan Milstein, the Cleveland

Orchestra, Van Cliburn, Leontyne Price, Rudolf Serkin, Jan Peerce, the Houston Orchestra with Andre Previn and the New York Pro Musica.

The Sampler Tickets are now on sale at the Student Union box office in the Student Union building at 2127 G Street NW. There is no limit on how many a student may purchase.

Beside this special Sampler Ticket offer, during the season, as a convenience to students and faculty, tickets will be on sale at the Student Union box office for all events of the Performing Arts Society and the National Ballet, some of them at reduced prices. A complete list of the concerts and ballets is available for inspection at the box office in the Student Union.

Both Constitution Hall and Lisner Auditorium are within walking distance from all points on the campus. The ticket convenience now available should make it possible to save time and enjoy the music and the shows.

Patrick Hayes, the Managing

Director of the Washington Performing Arts Society and Jay Boyar, GW's student activities director, are responsible for setting up the program. Boyar, who had tried to establish such a program in the past, expressed delight that GW students will be able to purchase reduced rate tickets for top name entertainment this year.

Final Exam Schedule

Second Session examination date, August 30. All examinations will be given in the room in which the class meets.

Classes begin at:	Exam Period
8:10 a.m.	8-10 a.m.
9:40 a.m.	10-12 a.m.
11:10 a.m.	12-2 a.m.
1:10 a.m.	2-4 p.m.
4:10 p.m.	4-6 p.m.
6:00 p.m.	6-8 p.m.
7:30 p.m.	8-10 p.m.
8:10 p.m.	8-10 p.m.

Editorial

Up, Up and Away

With this issue of the Summer Record, The Hatchet inaugurates a giant step toward financial independence, increased efficiency and greater service to the University community.

The purchase, at sizeable expense, of composition equipment will make possible a more efficient and less hectic production for the paper's staff. But this is just a bonus for the paper's staff, used to the late-hours and little-sleep syndrome.

The real beneficiaries of this expansion of efficiency will be the student body in particular and the University at large. The Hatchet will now be able to publish twice each week beginning with fall semester. This will provide the up-to-date, and flexible news coverage so necessary on a campus where, as the Hatchet learned, so much can happen in so little time!

For the Hatchet, the step toward financial independence is a major, and monumental one. The Hatchet receives but \$6500 from the University and covers its other expenses which total over \$30,000 annually, with advertising income. Savings on composition for the Hatchet, plus revenue from other University work, should lead to complete monetary self-sufficiency within five years.

The key phrase in the above analysis is "other University work." The IBM system for composing, with other necessary equipment cost the Hatchet an initial outlay of around \$10,000. This expense, though justified by the benefits for the Hatchet and the expanded news coverage for the students is completely warranted—if the other members of the University community seek to use the composition shop for their own printing work.

The work of printing the Hatchet will not utilize the full potential of the composition shop. It is, and will be, available for printing materials for other University elements on a contract basis.

It's difficult to smash a magnum of champagne over the new Print shop—even more difficult to similarly christen improved news service. These new arrivals at GW, coupled with the potential benefits that the whole University can derive from the shop if it chooses to use the printing facilities can qualify for healthy congratulations from the University. And perhaps, from a weary staff as well, recalling a former day of early morning treks to a composition shop in Silver Spring, now happily made obsolete by our new arrival.

Good Luck

The Hatchet would like to welcome to GW Paul Sherburne, the newly appointed Dean of Men.

We hope that he will be a positive force in campus affairs and that his addition to the administration will add an element of dynamism to an all too often static organization.

Hatchet Summer Record

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Letters to the Editor

Volunteer Scapegoat

A recent article in the Hatchet characterized Professor Tuthill as the "worst" professor at GW. One can question by just what statistical procedure you arrived at such an evaluation. But, broader, I would like both to defend Professor Tuthill and to question the wisdom and maturity of the academic evaluation for printing such a statement and also of the Hatchet editors for reprinting it for wider public consumption.

I have known Professor Tuthill for a number of years. I have always found him quiet, likable and of sound and careful judgement. He works hard to prepare his courses. I have seen many professors who are, in my opinion, worse than Professor Tuthill both at this institution and at other institutions of "higher" prestige.

Yet the questionable accuracy of your statement is not the most important issue. Constructive criticism is one thing. It may help someone to improve his performance. But to single someone out as a scapegoat serves no good purpose.

It seems to me reasonable for students to vote for their favorite professor. If I read the Hatchet correctly, a "good" professor should be eccentric in dress and appearance, and he should be liberal in his use of words designed to "shock" or "thrill" the audience. A flamboyance of rhetoric can substitute for a paucity of thought and preparation. You reflect the current fashion and fashions can change. After all, during the Kennedy years even scholars had a certain prestige.

I do, however, to repeat, deplore the scapegoating part of your rating process.

Perhaps you have some psychological need for a "worst" professor. It seems to me that

Professor Tuthill has served his term. I will be glad to volunteer to serve as your scapegoat (and Worden's) for a couple of years. Then we can pass it on to someone else.

/s/ Richard D. Walk (Prof.)
May 20, 1968

Parking Dissatisfaction

After working at the University for two years as a full-time research scientist and enjoying the privilege of parking on a staff parking lot, I have finally been relegated to the student parking area. I am now no longer guaranteed a place to park and sometimes arrive late for work because the lot is full. This is doubly aggravating when at 9:15 a.m. the staff lot from which I have been moved is regularly only one-half full.

The pill which is most difficult to swallow is to be told that since I fit into neither the faculty nor the administrative categories, I am being done a "big favor" by being offered any kind of parking benefit.

Mr. Mello has a very difficult

job, but he is not helping the University attract professional people by reserving fringe benefits exclusively for janitors and typists.

/s/ Dr. C. Parkinson
Dept. of Chemistry
July 19, 1968

Closing the Gap

This summer, I was privileged to be able to work as a research assistant for one of the professors here at the University. Having been a participant, (I dare not say student, for considering the size of the classes, I was not able to act as a student should), here at GW for three years, I found this one to be a most beneficial experience. Needless to say, the professor was congenial, personable and a great help in the furtherance of my education in my chosen curriculum. It is a shame that the ratio of students to professors can't be reduced to at least 15 to 1 to enable such correspondence of ideas. Perhaps then, the generation gap would be well on its way to reduction.

/s/ Julie Jaslow

PIA Offers New Program In Chinese Studies in Fall

Beginning this fall, the School of Public and International Affairs will offer a Bachelor Degree program in Chinese Studies. Curriculum will include six credit hours of the Chinese language, and three credit hours of Chinese literature, as well as courses in related fields of economics, history and political science.

The student may then choose 30 of the additional 45 required hours from the departments of history, economics or political

science. The underclass curriculum will be the same as that for all pre-International Affairs students, except that the Chinese Studies major will be required to take the Chinese language as his freshman and sophomore language requirement.

William R. Johnson, Associate Professor of History, will be chairman of the Committee on Chinese Studies, which will supervise the program.

Importance of Intellectuality Gives Relevance to Education

by Jim Goodhill

THE STUDENT NEW LEFT, with all its typically self-righteous fervor, has called the American university education "irrelevant," "meaningless," "racist"—one need not go on to list the entire richness and variety of left wing political prose.

To some extent, these charges are valid, particularly that of racism—though here one must realize that in a racist society there are not and cannot possibly be any non-racist institutions.

One is chagrined, however, to see twenty-year-old sages romping around campus, screaming because they demand a "relevant" curriculum.

Perhaps, these people would favor the introduction of reading seminars on the Washington Post. In these classes, education would be flexible enough to discuss such topics as Eisenhower's latest heart attack, the caucus of the Ohio delegation, the YIPee convention and so on.

Unfortunately for the New

Left and the hoary Old Right, (Max Rafferty, Bill Buckley et. al.), education does not have responsibilities to any political group or social issue.

Because twenty white liberals demand a course on black power, or because twenty YAF-types demand a course on Soviet espionage techniques does not mean that the University has any responsibility, legal or moral, to provide such courses.

Furthermore, "relevant" courses for the vast majority of GW students would inevitably include such things as Stock Market Technique, the Florida Land Market or the Violent World of Sam Huff.

In point of fact, it is true that those people whose educations are least relevant show the greatest liberality on contemporary issues. Compare, for instance, the dominant political attitudes of the Harvard Theological Seminary and GW's Sino-Soviet Institute.

Martin Luther King studied philosophy and theology. It is not likely that he took undergraduate courses on ghetto politics or any such relevant topic.

In short, if education must be relevant, it need be relevant only to the goal of intellectuality, and not to any nonsensical, ephemeral notion of what is relevant in any particular historical situation.

If education is not to become anachronistic, it must commit itself to broad, universal principles and not to the tendentious worldview of college

radicals, either of the far right or left.

The problem with American education is that it is too relevant. It is relevant to what President Elliott called the "careerist" ambitions of most students.

The solution should obviously not be to make an education relevant now to any particular minority interest.

University curricula are not, it should be hoped, political pork barrels offering some course for every interest group.

Rather, true education is essentially irrelevant. That is to say, Socrates apparently did not feel constrained to discuss with his students the price of fish on the Athens Market.



A Lesson in Demagoguery

Nixon Tells It Like It Ain't

by David Fishback

CAMPAIGN SPEECHES are a necessary and proper part of electioneering; their central purpose is to gain and to reinforce support. The candidates presenting them invoke high ideals and at least imply what policies will prevail if elected. In a nationwide presidential race, however, the oratory inevitably has a vitally important side effect: in setting the tone of the campaign, it has a tremendous impact on the mood of the country.

There is much in Richard Nixon's acceptance speech at the GOP convention that is

objectionable and/or specious: his thinly veiled attack on constitutional protections relating to criminal justice, his description of the Eisenhower years as the golden age, his outright rejection of government anti-poverty programs which were never given an opportunity to succeed. But none of these areas inimicable to the welfare of our country as the total dismissal of the root causes of the potential civil war between white and black Americans: the conscious and subconscious racism in our people and in our institutions.

Public figures have and understandable penchant for picking up and utilizing evocative popular phrases. Mr. Nixon is no exception; he challenges all Americans "to see it like it is and tell it like it is." He then proceeds to do the opposite.

Mr. Nixon reassures us that racism is not at all a part of the mainstream of American life. He tells us that "America's in trouble today not because her people have failed, but because her leaders have failed." The first statement is incorrect and the second is a dangerous oversimplification.

With reference to racism, the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (the Kerner Commission) cut through the rhetoric and emotion and stated a fact that is plain to any serious student of history or sociology:

"...certain fundamental matters are clear. Of these, the most fundamental is the racial attitude and behavior of white Americans toward black Americans. Race prejudice has shaped our history decisively in the past; it now threatens to do so again."

The Kerner Commission report is not an example of white self-flagellation—it is rather a successful effort to describe the underlying causes of our racial tensions. Racism is a social problem, it has historical and structural origins. The systematic, is at times unintentional oppression of black people in our land for over 350 years is a result of attitudes and the reflection of those attitudes in American political, social and economic institutions.

Mr. Nixon's assertion that our difficulties are in no way related to any "failure" on the part of the American people, but rather have been caused by our leaders is political scapegoating. It is like saying that a running nose causes a cold. Political leadership, unless totally imposed from the outside, is always reflective of at least some segments of society; and if it fails, that failure is certainly indicative of some kind of shortcoming in the larger society. While this writer agrees with Mr. Nixon that there has been a lack of effective leadership, two deficiencies in his reasoning must be emphasized. First, the former Vice-President's conception of successful leadership is hollow, relying on shopworn clichés, many of which are not applicable to today's conditions. Second, Mr. Nixon falsely claims (although he must know better) that the present administration is totally divorced from the forces which have shaped America.

None of what has been written here is meant to imply that the United States and its citizens are somehow totally warped or depraved. On the contrary, there is much strength and vitality and excellence in our people. But to gloss over our weaknesses with comforting words as Mr. Nixon has done is both self-deceiving and unwise. We must face up to our problems squarely and honestly so that we can get on with the work of building a newer and better America.

AXIS

AXIS, an urban environment event will be held at midnight tomorrow at 802 F Street NW. The experiment is sponsored by the Washington Gallery of Modern Art who requests that participants bring, in addition to the one dollar admission charge, candles, flashlights, flares and portable radios. The Gallery is keeping the mechanics of the project secret, but it is expected that groups will be directed to one of five urban centers for mobilization. As one Gallery employee commented, "Axis could be the greatest thing in a long time or it could be the biggest bomb since the April riots."

Pitcher Signs

Left-handed pitcher Dick Baughman of Yorktown High in Yorktown, Virginia signed a grant-in-aid to attend GW in the fall. Baughman pitched back-to-back no-hitters last spring, but won only one of the games.

The Colonials also signed Dave Ritter, a second baseman from Murraysville, Pennsylvania. Both will be eligible for varsity ball in the spring.

Dicky or Mickey

Nixon Living in Fantasyland

by Bill Yarmy

RICHARD NIXON AND MICKEY MOUSE are two products of our generation's contemporary society.

Both of them represent not only the tendency to return to "the good old times" of our childhood but also a philosophy bent on preventing the orderly progress of a liberal society.

Mickey Mouse is the splendid representation of the alter ego of one of America's greatest successes, Walt Disney.

Disney built an empire of profit by selling his version of countless children's stories to an eager public which sought happiness and security in a "never-neverland" of fables, cartoons and feature length bores.

Through these many creations (or as a recent biographer of Disney seems to think—corruptions), Disney set forth a morality and code of ethics which one might compare to what the works of Rudyard Kipling did for Great Britain and her Empire. Throughout the Disney genre, there are elements which seem to point to the conclusion that American culture and way of life is superior to all others.

Richard M. Nixon, in his acceptance speech two weeks ago to the Republican convention in Miami, gave us a model of the type of society he hopes to construct sometime after the 20th of next January. Nixon spoke as if he had the panacea for all our problems (many of which he himself originally helped to create). He spoke of the problems of America at home and abroad, of our cities and law and order, and of Vietnam and of peace. But, there is something about the way Nixon plans to implement these "changes" which causes a great deal of anxiety among many Americans.

It seems fair to say that a man who depended heavily upon the support of Senators Towers and Thurmond cannot be expected to exert much effort in solving the problems of the cities, or the

plight of black America. Therefore, it appears reasonable to assume that if Nixon becomes our next President, a great deal of the social legislation that has been put on the book in the past eight years will either become impotent or be completely eliminated.

Last week, Richard Nixon visited Disneyland, the Magic Kingdom, where life is a combination of fairy tales and Frederick Jackson Turner.

Disneyland's setting, near the heart of a great American city faced with all the problems of the twentieth century urban complex exists as an incongruity. As an example of this freakish situation, one might observe the almost total absence of Negro employees. Also, no more than a cursory glance at the Disneyland hostesses, dressed in the style of very early Liz Taylor (try National Velvet), complete with Snow White hairstyles, gives the viewer the impression that these girls have taken the sacred vow of chastity to the great Mouse himself.

In cast this isn't enough to turn one's fancy to something of a more esoteric nature, there isn't one place in the whole park where one might but anything stronger than warm cola. In addition, the Disneyland administration is so strict about who they allow to enter into the Magical Kingdom, that even members of the American Peace Corps with beards are turned away by a very large and effective security force.

So, into this setting Richard M. Nixon strolled down Main Street, USA, (a street constructed to look like the late 19th century) greeted everywhere by loud applause.

Now that Nixon has visited Disneyland to meet Tinkerbell, Snow White, Goofy and the rest of the gang, America can guess not only who his Cabinet will be made up of, but also the type of Magical Kingdom he plans to turn the United States into, come next January. BLAST YOU MICKEY MOUSE—YEAH FOR DONALD DUCK.



PEGGY COOPER'S DANCE GROUP performs before a crowded gym (see story this page).

Mellon Award

GW Gets Med Grant

THE GW MEDICAL SCHOOL is one of the 30 U. S. medical schools which will share a \$10 million grant from the Richard King Mellon Charitable Trusts for expanding and strengthening medical teaching.

GW is one of ten schools receiving \$500,000, awarded in \$100,000 annual grants over the next five years. Twenty others will receive \$50,000 per year for the same period.

President Lloyd H. Elliott views the grant from the Pittsburgh foundation "as a most important and timely vote of confidence in the expanding George Washington University Medical Center."

Dr. John Parks, Dean of the Medical Center, said in acknowledging receipt of the Mellon Award, "It will permit us to continue to develop additional young teachers in the basic sciences where they are critically needed by all of our medical schools."

The letter of announcement to the deans of the medical schools states, "You may allocate the grant within your discretion and need. We hope it will help to attract some of the most promising young physicians to your faculty as full time teachers in medicine."

All the schools receiving grants are private medical schools. Since there are 45 such schools in the U.S., the Mellon grant will go to almost three-fourths of the total.

Selection was made on the combined basis of need, demonstrated excellence and location. Five medical consultants aided in the selection.

The \$10 million gift makes a total of slightly more than \$57 million that has been contributed to medicine through grants and gifts by Lieutenant General and Mrs. Richard King

Mellon since 1945, including \$6,350,000 given for medical school faculty salaries in 1963-1967. General Mellon, Pittsburgh financier, is a Governor and President of T. Mellon & Sons, investment management firm.

Tillman of Memphis State Heads School of Education

DR. RODNEY TILLMAN, who is presently chairman of the department of elementary education at Memphis State University has been appointed Dean of the School of Education.

Tillman is former president of the National Education Association's Department of Elementary-Kindergarten

Sherburne Named Dean of Men

Paul Rogers Sherburne, who recently served as assistant director of educational programs for the Vice-President of Student Affairs at Michigan State University, has been named the new Dean of Men at GW.

When Sherburne, age 28, takes over the duties at the office in September, he will become the youngest Dean of Men in the University's history.

After receiving his undergraduate degree in 1964 from the University of Maine, majoring in math and science, Sherburne continued his studies at the University of Vermont where he was awarded a master's degree in education and counseling in 1966. Most recently, he has fulfilled his requirements toward a Doctor of Education degree in student administration at Michigan State

Negro Scholar To Teach Black Literature at GW

DR. J. SAUNDERS REDDING, noted Negro scholar has been appointed to a professorship of American History and Civilization at GW, and will teach the University's first course on the Negro in American history.

Professor Redding will begin teaching courses for the history department as well as for the American Studies Program in January, 1969. According to the history department, new courses will be open to both graduate and undergraduate students. The study will be devoted to the "meaningful identification of a continuing Negro culture in the United States." American Studies Program courses will deal with urban problems and will be open to seniors.

Dr. Redding served as Professor of Literature at Hampton Institute from 1943 to 1966, and is currently director of the Division of Research and Publications of the National Endowment for the Humanities. A Phi Beta Kappa scholar and graduate of Brown University, Professor Redding has written several books on racial attitudes. His latest, "The Negro," was published last fall.

Dr. Redding will continue to serve as a part-time consultant for the National Endowment for the Humanities, where he has been instrumental in directing its program into a form intended to be responsive to current applications of the humanities.

Dr. Redding's appointment

comes four months after the Black Student Union first presented its demands to the Administration. Included among these demands, which were dramatized by a march of over 200 GW students to Rice Hall, was the addition of black-oriented courses into the curriculum.

At the end of that April 26th march, Vice-President for Student Affairs William P. Smith, standing on the steps of Rice Hall, announced to the assembled crowd that the history department had voted to add a course on Negro history "as soon as a qualified instructor" and funds were available.

Enrollment Increase

Totals Unaffected by Riots

DESPITE ADMINISTRATION FEARS that last April's riot in Washington would result in a decrease in Summer Session enrollment, rough figures indicate there was an increase in enrollment this year.

Last year a total of 4682 students attended one or both of GW's Summer Sessions. This year the attendance reached a high of 4714.

While the increase is by no means large, it is surprising in light of the fact that the Washington tourist trade has suffered greatly as a result of the riots.

In addition to the regularly scheduled GW courses, there were nine special workshops planned for the Summer Sessions.

The American Studies Workshop, directed by American Thought and Civilization professor Clarence Mondale, proved to be the most popular of the special academic programs, drawing 17 students.

The program, offered jointly by GW and the Smithsonian Institution, is enabling students to study the material culture of the city of Washington.

Professor Mondale also directed the East-West Center Program during the first Summer Session. That program brought Oriental students from the University of Hawaii's East-West Center to GW to study American problems in their historical context.

The students participating in the program were given an opportunity to make use of the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution.

A summer conference in mathematics, funded by the National Science Foundation was also set up at the University this summer. The program was open to teachers of mathematics.

Another special program was the NDEA ENGLISH Institute. The Institute, funded by a National Defense Education Act grant, provided training for District high school English teachers. There is talk of extending the Institute into the regular school year.

Dean Joseph L. Metivier of

the Columbian College is directing a Language Study in Paris Program in conjunction with the American College in Paris.

District Grant Supplies Funds For Art Class

A GRANT OF \$12,459 from the District of Columbia Government has enabled Peggy Cooper, GW '68, to continue with the final five and one half weeks of her 11 week Summer Workshop for Careers in the Arts.

A \$15,000 grant from a private foundation provided the funds necessary to start the program, which Peggy sees as a step towards the creation of a High School.

The program has provided training in drama, dance and art for 70 Negro and white students from various economic backgrounds from the District and its suburbs.

The workshop has proved so successful that a group of students are in New York part of this week performing for a HAR-YOU ACT arts group in Harlem. The District grant provided the funds for the trip.

Peggy is currently attempting to raise funds to continue the program during the school year. She has not yet found a donor.

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